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Diſcourſes on Davila.—No. 25.

(Continued from No. 88 of this Gazette.)

THE Queen, perfectly informed of all theſe projects, and wiſhing to preſerve, with all her power, her own liberty and that of her children, continued to play off her artifices, to ballance the power of the Grandees, and to prevent the aſcendency of one party over the other, from drawing after it, the ruin of the State. Thus, that ſhe might not be obliged to favor, one or the other party, ſhe quitted Paris and retired to Fontainbleau. She thought, that in this reſidence, where ſhe was more at liberty, than in Paris, they could not compel her to declare herſelf, and ſhe ſtill ſtudied to ſupport her confidence, which ſhe had managed with both factions, whoſe Chiefs ſhe amuſed by equivocal diſcourſes, and ambiguous promiſes. The Prince of Condé, and Coligni, yielding to the ſuperiority of the Catholic party, had quitted Paris to take arms. The Queen gave them ſecretly to underſtand, that ſhe was diſpoſed to join them, as ſoon as ſhe ſhould ſee them ſupported by forces ſufficient to make head againſt their enemies. On the other hand, ſhe proteſted to the King of Navarre, the Conſtable and the Duke of Guiſe, that ſhe had no intention to ſeparate herſelf from the Catholics, nor to conſent to the new reform, any further than neceſſity and the advice of good men ſhould oblige her, to grant to the Hugonots, a moderate liberty.

Her letters were not leſs ambiguous, than her words: and ſhe did not explain herſelf more clearly abroad than at home. She gave continually new inſtructions to the ambaſſadors in foreign courts, and eſpecially to Delile, who reſided at Rome. Sometimes ſhe contracted and at other times ſhe extended their powers; and by theſe variations held all minds in ſuſpence. But this conduct began to be more delicate than ever. The Chiefs of the two parties, were not leſs politicians than herſelf: During the courſe of her regency they had found opportunities to unravel all her artifices, and penetrate all her diſguiſes. The King advanced in age, and that circumſtance was to them a neceſſity to haſten the execution of their deſigns. His minority might give to certain meaſures a colour, which would no longer exiſt, when he would be of age; when all ought to depend upon his will, to which they could no longer oppoſe themſelves, without the guilt of rebellion: At the preſent moment they could pretend, that their oppoſition was only to a bad adminiſtration, and the pernicious deſigns of thoſe who governed under his authority.

Already the Duke of Guiſe, more enterpriſing and more alive than the others, directed, at his pleaſure, the reſolutions of his party. He had drawn into his ſentiments the Conſtable and the King of Navarre, by perſuading them, that if they would all reſort to court, *they might bring off the King and the Queen-Mother to the capital*, and reduce them to the neceſſity of taking meaſures, and iſſuing edicts, as the Catholics ſhould judge convenient to their intereſts, without expoſing themſelves, any longer, to the danger of being anticipated, and without permitting their enemies to ſeize on the King and avail themſelves of his authority The Prince of Condé had formed the ſame deſign: He had retired at firſt to Meaux, and from thence to his eſtate, at la Ferté, where he intended to aſſemble the main body of his forces. This reſolution was the effect of the advice of the Admiral, ſuggeſted by the promiſes of the Queen, and by the projects of the Catholics, which had not eſcaped his penetration—nothing being more common in civil wars, than to diſcover the deſigns of an enemy either by the infidelity of ſome in the ſecret, or by the multitude of ſpies who are employed. The chiefs of the Catholic party had occaſion only for their ordinary retinue to execute their deſign: the neighbourhood of Paris, which was wholly devoted to them, aſſured them of ſufficient forces, and offered them favorable opportunities. On the contrary, the Prince of Condé, weaker than his enemies, and followed by few troops, was obliged to wait for the Lords of his party, and the nobility whom he had ſummoned from ſeveral provinces, who aſſembled but ſlowly. Thus the Catholics were before-hand, by appearing all well attended at the Court.

Their unforeſeen arrival diſconcerted not the Queen. Although ſhe depended little on the ſucceſs of her intrigues, ſhe exerted herſelf to perſuade the King of Navarre to depart from Court, with the Princes and Lords who had accompanied him. "No man is "ignorant," ſaid ſhe to him, "that the Catholic Lords would "take advantage of my weakneſs, and that of my ſon, to compel "us, to regulate the State, according to their inclinations, by go-"verning at the will of their ambition and private intereſts. This "conduct, directly oppoſite to the principles of honour and of "fidelity, of which they boaſt, is not leſs contrary to the tranquil-"lity and the conſervation of the State, which they pretend to "have alone in view. "To iſſue new edicts, and revoke thoſe "which have been publiſhed, is it not to put arms into the hands "of the Hugonots? Theſe ſectaries, already ſo audacious and ſo "ready to revolt, will complain aloud of injuſtice, if we annul, "without reaſon, an edict prepared and accepted with the con-"ſent of both parties. During the minority of the King, we "ought to avoid war, and the troubles inſeparable from it, to the "utmoſt of our care and power. To whom will the nation im-"pute the diſaſters which will overwhelm it? Will not an eter-"nal infamy be the portion of thoſe who have the principal ſhare "in government? It was to avoid theſe dangers, and to take "away all pretexts from the incendiaries, that I ſubſcribed to the "edict of January, and quitted the capital. The moſt effectual "means of irritating the violence of an evil, which as yet is only "creeping on ſecretly, would be to carry us into a ſuſpected city, "and repeal an edict already publiſhed. The King of Navarre, "and the Catholic Princes, ought to remember, that it belongs "only to the flagitious, whoſe fortune is uncertain or deſperate, "to excite civil wars. The Prince commands without contra-"diction. The Lords of his party, loaded with riches, digni-"ties, employments and honours, enjoy the moſt flouriſhing for-"tune. Can they envy the people an imaginary and momentary "liberty? Let them ſuffer the King to arrive at his majority, with-"out ſeeing his kingdom diſtracted with war. Forced by neceſ-"ſity, I have only pardoned faults which I could not puniſh—"nor have I granted to the Hugonots other liberty than that which "they had uſurped. It is only by management that we can cure "the people of this phrenzy, Let the Catholic Chiefs then arm "themſelves with patience, for fear that, by raſh remedies, they "may envenom an evil which may draw after it fatal revolutions, "and the moſt melancholly events. If however you are reſolved "to make any alteration in the edict, it ought only to be done "by inſenſible degrees, and by the favor of ſuitable opportunities "and conjunctures. To employ violent means, would be to fur-"niſh the ſeditious with pretexts, which they ſeek with ſo much "ardour."

The TABLET.—No. 154.

"To catch the living manners as they riſe."

IT is a circumſtance much to be regretted, that there has yet appeared no complete publication, under the title of, a *tour through the United States*. Perhaps no ſpecies of compoſition is better calculated both to amuſe and inſtruct, than a relation of travels, written with candor and diſcernment. The facts communicated through ſuch a channel impreſs themſelves much more ſtrongly on the mind than thoſe which are collected through the medium of general hiſtory. In ſhort, ſome of the accounts of modern travels, ſuch as MOORE's, BRYDONE's, DUPATY's, and ſeveral others, occupy that middle ſtation between dry hiſtory, and gay romance, which unites the utility of the former, with the allurements of the latter. The ſcenery exhibited in travels may be brilliant and faſcinating, at the ſame time, that it is correct and real. And it certainly muſt be of more importance to gain information of characters and incidents cotemporary with ourſelves, than of thoſe which exiſted in periods, remote and diſſimilar from our own. The preference of current memoirs over thoſe which have long paſt, is almoſt as great, as true hiſtory is over fabulous.

There have been publiſhed ſome partial memoirs, at one time and another, of travels through the United States; but as far as I can recollect, they poſſeſſed more the ſpirit of criticiſm than philoſophy. It is immaterial whether the prevailing opinions and manners, in this country, compare exactly with ſuch as the traveller has been accuſtomed to notice in other countries.—It is not on the ſcore of compariſon, that our merit or our happineſs is to be meaſured. The cuſtoms and manners which are moſt commendable, in many parts of Europe, would be highly improper, were they adopted by the people of the United States. The traveller, therefore, who cannot diſcern the aptitude of our manners and habits to our ſituation, fills his memoirs with ſarcaſtic criticiſms, which miſlead the unwary reader, and ſtamp on his mind a thouſand falſe impreſſions.

There are two ſources of deluſion to which memoir-writers are expoſed, and againſt which they ſhould fortify themſelves with the armour of philoſophic candor and preciſion. One of the points to which I allude, is the liability of travellers to overlook thoſe circumſtances which aſſimilate with what they have been accuſtomed to obſerve, and to confine their remarks to objects which cuſtom has not rendered familiar to them. By this detached mode of viewing occurrencies, they exhibit only a few peculiarities in which one nation differs from another, while they are ſilent with reſpect to many important particulars in which both nations have a reſemblance. Thus it happens, we are led to imagine they are much more unlike than they really are.

The other point about which a diſcuſſion prevails, is the proneneſs of travellers to draw general concluſions from too ſmall a number of particular caſes. This is a ſource of miſtake, from which even the moſt prudent and liberal man can hardly exempt himſelf. Exceptions from general rules are ſo apt to be taken for the rules themſelves, that it requires the cloſeſt obſervation to make the ſuitable diſtinctions. Thoſe inſtances, which may be deemed exceptions to general rules, are like ſome prominent part of an image, which allures attention to itſelf, to the neglect of thoſe parts that are leſs conſpicuouſly delineated. A Frenchman, who undertook to write memoirs of his travels through America, has given a ſpecimen of a miſtake ſuch as I am defining. He was entering the town of Boſton, and obſerved a ſmall wooden building, on rollers, in the middle of the ſtreet—upon enquiry, he was told that the building was put on thoſe rollers to be removed to a conſiderable diſtance from the place whence it was taken. Had he continued in Boſton two years, he probably would not have ſeen another inſtance of the removal of any building in that manner; nor perhaps is there one building in fifty in that town that could be removed, without firſt taking the materials to pieces. However, the Frenchman thought it a proper incident to form a page in his memoirs. He mentions it as a general circumſtance, that the buildings in the town of Boſton are made of ſuch light materials, and erected upon ſuch a model, that they can conveniently be removed from one part of the town to another. This error of the Frenchman is not more remarkable than frequently occurs with people travelling in the United States. Some incident takes place which ſtrikes the view of the traveller, and he records it among the characteriſtics of the people who are then under his notice. Being thus deluded, and being too indolent to inveſtigate the real ſtate of the matter, he impoſes upon the reader an extraordinary inſtance, as ſomething uſually prevalent.

Too much applauſe cannot be given to the diſcerning and liberal traveller, who juſtly deſcribes the objects that come under his view, and makes the people of one country acquainted with the exiſting opinions and manners of another. The chains of ſuperſtition may be thus broken, and the clouds of prejudice diſperſed. Mankind hate and perſecute one another, only becauſe they are ignorant of the true character of thoſe who excite ſuch hatred and perſecution. Let the veil of error be removed—let true philoſophers develope the hiſtory of countries—and men of all nations will find, there is much more reaſon to love and reſpect each other than they have been taught to imagine.

HENRY KUHL,

No. 143, North Second-Street.

FROM an expectation that a mutual advantage would be derived by the dealers in public ſecurities, and a perſon who ſhould undertake to tranſact ſuch buſineſs on *commiſſion only*, has concluded to offer himſelf for that purpoſe. Being of opinion, that every requiſite to convince them and others of his diſintereſtedneſs ought to be attended to on his part, he has duly made oath before the Hon. the Chief Juſtice of the State of Pennſylvania, that he will faithfully execute the truſts which may be repoſed in him.

COPY OF THE OATH.

"*I Henry Kuhl, of the city of Philadelphia, ſtock broker, do ſwear, that I will not be concerned either directly or indirectly, on my own account, in any purchaſes or ſales of the evidences of the debt of the United States or of particular States, but will truly and faithfully execute ſuch purchaſes and ſales on commiſſion only for thoſe who may employ me: that is to ſay, until I ſhall announce in one or more of the newſpapers printed at the ſeat of the government of the United States, my determination to the contrary.* HENRY KUHL."

Sworn at Philadelphia, February 12th, 1791, before
THOMAS M'KEAN."

The commiſſions he will charge for the preſent, are—

On the ſpecie amount of all ſums below 5000 nominal dollars, one half per cent. on do. from 5000 to 10,000 do. one fourth per cent. on do. from 10,000 and upwards do. one eighth per cent.

Accounts ſtated, and certificates funded at the Treaſury or Loan-Office of the United States, on moderate terms.

N. B. All orders for purchaſes or ſales to be in writing.

Philadelphia, February 19, 1791. (85 t. f.)

Virginia, Culpeper County, 25th Jan. 1791.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

THE PLANTATION, where-

on he reſides, laying on both ſides the Carolina road, in the great fork of Rappahanock river, 36 miles from the town of Dumfries, 30 from Fredericksburg, and 28 from Falmouth; in a moſt healthy part of the country;—Conſiſting of 2,000 acres—half cleared, and in good fence, well adapted for farming and grazing—the ſoil is good, lays well, abounding with many excellent ſprings and ſtreams of water, ſo diſperſed as to afford great opportunity of making watered meadow of the firſt quality, perhaps more than 300 acres—of which 120, in one body, is already in graſs, and all watered and drained at pleaſure by a number of ditches, for that purpoſe, paſſing through the whole. Orchards of about 2000 bearing apple trees—near as many peach trees, and a variety of moſt other kinds of fruit, natural to the climate. A good dwelling houſe, the ſituation whereof is remarkably beautiful and pleaſant; and many other valuable improvements of divers kinds.

And one other Plantation about 5 miles nearer ſaid towns, conſiſting of about 1500 acres, on which is good merchant, griſt, and ſaw mills, where nature, labour and art, have fully conſpired to render them complete; a large conſtant ſtream, on which they ſtand, affords them water in great abundance; convenient thereto is a kiln end houſe, for drying corn, a bake houſe, a dwelling houſe and ſeveral other improvements moſtly new; about 300 acres of the lands are in cultivation, very good in quality; the other part thin ſoil, but abounding with timber, is an inexhauſtable ſource for the ſaw-mill.

Alſo ſeveral detached tracts within ſaid county, of about 2, 3, and 400 acres each, and though not of ſo fertile a ſoil, their vicinity to the towns render them valuable, on ſome of them there are ſmall improvements, and the lands ſo ſituated, that they can eaſily be made convenient little farms.

The whole or any part of the abovementioned poſſeſſions will be diſpoſed of, on very reaſonable terms—a ſmall proportion in ready money, for the balance, the payments will be made entirely to accommodate the conveniency of the purchaſers, who may be ſupplied on the ſame terms, with all kinds of ſtock, work horſes, oxen, &c. &c. &c. by JOHN STRODE. [t. f.]

IMPERIAL, HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA

T E A S;

REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, and SPICES, &c.

Of the firſt Quality—by Retail,

No. 17,

Third-Street, between Cheſnut and Market-Streets.

N. B. *A few* TICKETS *in the* New-York Lottery, *which is to be drawn the firſt of April next, for ſale.*

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Feb. 4.

The BANK BILL under conſideration.

MR. LAWRANCE.

THE advocates of this meaſure ſtand in an unfortunate ſituation; for being thoſe, who in general advocate national meaſures, they are charged with deſigns to extend the powers of the government unduly.—He however conſoled himſelf with a conſcious attachment to the Conſtitution, and with the reflection that their conduct received the approbation of their conſtituents.—If the preſent, ſaid he, is contraſted with the former circumſtances of this country, he doubted not the meaſures of this government would continue to receive the approbation of the people of the United States.

The ſilence of the people on the ſubject now before the Houſe is ſtrongly preſumptive that the meaſure of a bank is not conſidered by them as unconſtitutional. He then endeavored to ſhew the conſtitutionality of the bank ſyſtem. It muſt be conceded that there is nothing in the conſtitution expreſsly againſt it, and therefore we ought not to deduce a prohibition by conſtruction; he adverted to the amendment propoſed by Congreſs to the conſtitution, which ſays, powers "not delegated, are retained;" here ſaid he, to prove that the bank is unconſtitutional, the conſtructive interpretation ſo much objected againſt, is recurred to.

The great objects of this government are contained in the context of the conſtitution; he recapitulated thoſe objects, and inferred that every power neceſſary to ſecure theſe muſt neceſſarily follow: For as to the great objects for which this government was inſtituted, it is as full and complete in all its parts as any ſyſtem that could be deviſed; a full uncontroulable power to regulate the fiſcal concerns of this union is a primary conſideration in this government, and from hence it clearly follows, that it muſt poſſeſs the power to make every poſſible arrangement conducive to that great object.

He then adverted to the late confederation and pointed out its defects and incompetency—and hence the old Congreſs called on the States to enact certain laws which they had not power to enact; from hence he inferred that as the late coufederation could not paſs thoſe laws, and to capacitate the government of the United States, and form a more perfect union, the conſtitution under which we now act was formed—to ſuppoſe that this government does not poſſeſs the powers for which the conſtitution was adopted, involves the groſſeſt abſurdity.

The deviation from charters and the infringement of parchment rights which had been juſtified on the principle of neceſſity by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Madiſon) he ſaid had been made on different principles from thoſe now mentioned; the neceſſity he contended did not at the time exiſt—the old Congreſs exerciſed the power as they thought by a fair conſtruction of the confederation.

On conſtructions, he obſerved it was to be lamented that they ſhould ever be neceſſary—but they had been made; he inſtanced the power of removability, which had been an act of the three branches and has not been complained of. It was at leaſt as important a one as the preſent.

But the conſtruction now propoſed he contended was an eaſy and natural conſtruction; recurring to the collection law, he obſerved that it was by conſtruction that the receipts are ordered to be made in gold and ſilver.

With reſpect to creating a maſs of capital he ſuppoſed, juſt and upright national meaſures would create a will to form this capital.

Adverting to the idea that Congreſs has not the power to eſtabliſh companies with excluſive privileges, he obſerved that by the amendments propoſed by New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſets and New-York, it plainly appears that theſe States conſidered that Congreſs does poſſeſs the power to eſtabliſh ſuch companies.

The conſtitution veſts Congreſs with power to diſpoſe of certain property in lands, and to make all uſeful rules and regulations for that purpoſe; can its power be leſs over one ſpecies of its own property than over another?

With reſpect to giving preference to one State over another, he obſerved, that 10 years hence the ſeat of government is to be on the Potowmac, and wherever the government is finally ſettled, the place will enjoy ſuperior advantages, but ſtill the government muſt go there, and the places not enjoying thoſe advantages muſt be ſatisfied.

It is ſaid we muſt not paſs a problematical bill, which is liable to a ſuperviſion by the Judges of the Supreme Court; but he conceived there was no force in this, as thoſe Judges are inveſted by the Conſtitution with a power to paſs their judgment on all laws that may be paſſed.

It is ſaid that this law may interfere with the ſtate governments; but this may or may not be the caſe—and in all interferences of the kind, the particular intereſt of a ſtate, muſt give way to the general intereſt.

With reſpect to the corporation poſſeſſing the power of paſſing laws—this he obſerved is a power incidental to all corporations—and in the inſtance of the Weſtern Territory, Congreſs have exerciſed the power of inſtituting corporations, or bodies politic, to the greateſt poſſible extent.

He defended the right of Congreſs to purchaſe and poſſeſs property, and quoted a paſſage in the conſtitution to ſhew that they poſſeſs this right.

He then touched on the expediency of banks, and of that propoſed in particular: The advantages generally derived from theſe inſtitutions, he believed, applied peculiarly to this country. He noticed the objection from banks baniſhing the ſpecie—he ſaid the ſurplus only would be ſent out of the country—but is it given away?—No, Sir—it is ſent off for articles which are wanted—and which will enrich the country.

With reſpect to a run on the bank—he mentioned the circumſtances under which thoſe runs on the Britiſh banks, which had been noticed, took place—and ſhewed there was no parallel that would probably ever take place in this country.

From ſeveral particulars he ſhewed, that the objection which aroſe from the United States' not having made a good bargain by the ſyſtem, was not well founded. He then mentioned the peculiar advantages which the United States will enjoy over common ſubſcribers.

The objection from banks being already eſtabliſhed in the ſeveral States, he obviated, by ſtating the miſchiefs which might ariſe from an ignorance of the ſituation of thoſe banks—and concluded by ſome remarks on the inexpediency of the general government's having recourſe to inſtitutions of merely a local nature.

Whoe'er thou art—thy Genius boaſts the Pow'r
To ſoothe the Soul in Nature's *darkeſt* hour. G. U. S.

FROM THE NORFOLK and PORTSMOUTH CHRONICLE.

"*Come gentle Spring, ethereal mildneſs come.*"——THOMPSON.

BLINDNESS.

"COME gentle Maid, celeſtial Comfort, come
And from yon azure opening in the Sky,
(White Peace attends thy train) veil'd in a Show'r
Of ſhadowing Bleſſings, on the *Blind*, deſcend!"

Thoſe, bleſt with Sight, who walk abroad and dare
With Eagle Eye, ſurvey the radiant Sun,
Take in the Blaze of Light, and ſwift as thought,
Can from the dark RETINA throw it back,
And catch Ideas from the Face of Things.
Thoſe, bleſt with Sight, who on ſome Summer's Eve,
Walk ſlowly muſing, on the pebbled Beach,
And take the ſcatter'd Rays, light as they fly,
From Star to Star, or, broke in countleſs Angles,
As thro' the flying Clouds they ſhoot along,
And half unveil the Beauties of the Sky,
Pleas'd with ſuch ſcenes, they little heed the *Blind.*
But let them turn with me, to yon fair form,*
To yon mild mind, that even in Blindneſs charms.
Her gay, her cheerful Soul, once ſent Ideas
From a blue Eye, that ſcatter'd Bleſſings round;
Peace and gay Pleaſure dwelt about thoſe Orbs,
And the bright Rays of Day, that reſted there,
Return'd delighted with the Mind within:
But envious darkneſs drew her ſable veil,
And hid their radiance in eternal night.
No day-break now is her's, and the gay Sun
That rides triumphant the meridian Sky,
Shoots not a cheering ray to light her path:
Thick, thick around, impervious Gloom ſits brooding,
And tho' ſhe change, her room is ever dark.
She holds no converſe with the ſpeaking Eye
Of Huſband, or of Friends, that ſit, and talk,
And ſmile around; and when her prattling Babes
Draw her regard, with fond maternal mind,
She looks for ſome ſweet likeneſs of herſelf;
But looks in vain!—Her children, but by voice,
She knows not!—'Tis but a general blank
From which the Soul recoils; the Eye rolls in,
And turns with Horror, from the dreary Void.

Oh come ſome pitying Spirit of the Sky,
Seize ſome fair wand, dipt in the Fount of Light,
Touch thoſe Blue Eyes, and give them to the Day!
The ardent Gaze, with which her grateful Soul
Will fly abroad, and take Creation in,
The ſmile of peace with which ſhe'll look on all,
Will pay your pleaſing taſk, and promp a wiſh
To quit e'en Heaven, to relieve the BLIND.

Norfolk, February 9, 1791. YANKEE.

* Mrs. C—LV—RT.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

SONNET I.

Sent to Miſs —— ——, with a Braid of Hair.

FAIR ſhews the roſe, but ſoon its beauty fades,
And ſoon its balmy-breathing fragrance fails;
The downy peach, ſweet pear, DECAY aſſails,
And cluſtered purples of the vine invades.

Nor does alone the vegetative realm
Feel the deſtroyer's over-bearing power;
He joys in ruin, cities to o'erwhelm,
To ſhake the column, and to ſink the tower.

Nor yet can Beauty, radiant as the morn,
Eſcape his wrath. The roſy cheek he pales;
O'er all the lily of the ſkin prevails;
And flowing honors that the head adorn.
The ſoul, refined in ſentiment and truth,
Derides his power, and ſmiles eternal youth.

ELLA.

EXTRACT from the anſwer of the two Houſes of the General Court of Maſſachuſetts, to the Governor's Speech.

THE United States of America are now placed in a reſpectable ſituation. Their honor and credit, which at certain periods ſeemed doubtful, are now eſtabliſhed on a permanent baſis. By enlarging the ſyſtem of our government, and by bringing the ſtrength of the ſeveral States into one uniform plan of operation, we are enabled to form connexions with other nations; to defend the Union againſt foreign invaſions; and to preſerve harmony, and ſupport juſtice between the citizens of the different States.

We preſume it will ever be the diſpoſition of our legiſlature, to guard againſt every infringement on the Conſtitution of our own State, being convinced that by ſuch conduct we give vigor and energy to the general government.

The debt of the United States and of the particular States, we conceive to be the price of our peace, liberty, and independence, and it muſt be a pleaſing reflection that we are not obliged to have recourſe to oppreſſion and violence, to cancel this debt, as the reſources of our country, with decent economy, are amply ſufficient to do juſtice to our public creditors.

While contemplating the pleaſing enjoyment of liberty and independence, we are no leſs bleſſed with the fruits of induſtry and peace. The huſbandman rejoices in the increaſe of his fields, and we acknowledge with gratitude the proſperous events which in the year paſt have attended the various branches of commerce proſecuted in this State, and have in ſome degree revived the fiſheries under their continued embarraſsments; our manufactures and mechanical arts are rapily increaſing, and daily improving.

NORFOLK, February 19.

SHIP NEWS.

CAPE-HENLOPEN, *Feb.* 5.

P. M. Wind E. N. E. a heavy BANK hovering over Philadelphia—dark gloomy weather.

The B——t, a line of battle ſhip of New-Jerſey, in the offing, making ſignals, but not underſtood by the fleet.

The A——s, one of the firſt ſhips of Maſſachuſetts, ſheltered herſelf under the bank, but was miſtaken in her ſoundings.

The Conſtitution, a new ſhip, conſtructed for the Eaſtern Ocean. The crew of this ſhip, it is ſaid, has diſobeyed orders, in *aſſuming* prerogatives which they were not entitled to, at which, the late Lords of the Admiralty are much diſpleaſed, and for which ſhe has been ſo generally aſſaulted, that her frame is much wrecked, and it is ſaid ſhe muſt be coppered, as her bottom is worm eaten. She is ſuppoſed to be a ſhip too large and unweildy for the Atlantic Ocean, and it is thought by ſome (who are not acquainted with navigation) that it would have been better to have laid out the money that ſhe coſt in two light 74's, one to have cruiſed on St. George's Bank, and the other off Charleſton bar.

The J——n, an active 74 of Georgia, has never ſeen an enemy, but has attacked it with firmneſs and intrepidity, but has unfortunately been overpowered by heavier metal; being much ſhattered, it is ſaid ſhe is to be laid up in ordinary, for two years, having received a ſound drubbing from the Secretary of the Treaſury and the Secretary at War, two flag ſhips of the enemy's ſquadron.

The M——n, a ſmall ſhip with heavy ordnance, has been attacked by every capital ſhip of the enemy's fleet; ſhe, however, broke their line and fought herſelf clear, but by an error in keeping the log, ſhe over-run her reckoning to the Eaſtward, and got entangled with the rocks of Scilly, and the whirlpool of Charibdis; but by altering her courſe ſhe eſcaped ſhipwreck;—ſhe is a valuable ſhip and it is to be hoped ſhe will be more cautious in her reckoning for the future. It is apprehended the bank has opened a falſe channel for her to enter at, to take her off from the ſupport of her ſquadron, but it is expected ſhe will keep a good look-out and not be decoyed—her batteries have been opened againſt the bank, with well directed fires, but it has ſuch a number of heavy metal ſhips moor'd around it, that little impreſſion has hitherto been made, being covered with the *Wealth of the Nation*, a ſhip of 120 guns, the A——s, a 74, the G——y, an old ſhip that has proved herſelf very obſtinate in many hard fights, the S——k, commanded by a puritanical preſbyterian, of more ſelf-importance than any in the navy, the Sh——n commanded by old Reynard, who ſcarcely ever loſt a battle, the L——e whoſe captain is very confident in the weight of his own metal, the V——g, a 50 gun ſhip, whoſe captain expects promotion from his ſhip's quick ſailing, and his readineſs to repeat ſignals from the Admiral, with a number of other of ſmaller note; hence it is ſuppoſed the M——n and its fleet will not be ſufficient to diſpel the bank, as he has in his fleet the J——n which has as already obſerved, been much wrecked in the ſervice, the G——s, a new 74 from Virginia, the crew of which has not been yet well diſciplined, the L——e a 64 who was never conſidered a ſound ſhip, the W——e an old crazy ſhip, her command-

er very deficient of ſtability, the P——commanded by a man whoſe zeal cauſes him often to leap the bars of order, and break the line of battle, by attacks upon the invincible Armada, the enemy's ſelected ſquadron of reſerve, but cannot prevail on them to open their ports, the S——h, a [S. C.] ſhip built in America, but raiſed on in England, ſuppoſed not to be a ſubſtantial ſhip, as the American and Engliſh oak does not well fay together. The S——e, a fine little ſhip from Maryland, has repeated the ſignals of the M——n, and thrown ſome dangerous ſhot into the enemy by ricohet and direct firing. The W——n, a good old ſhip from [N. C.] but very much hog'd from long ſervice.

COLUMBIA, (S. C.) Jan. 27.

It was aſſerted on Monday in the houſe of Repreſentatives by ſeveral very reſpectable members, in a debate which took place on the caſe of an individual, that Lieutenant Col. Neſbit Balfour, while commandant of Charleſton, during the late war between Great-Britain and the United States of America, did himſelf carry on a trade with the continental army in South-Carolina, and other parties in arms, and did on many occaſions ſign paſſes to orders for ſaddles, cloathing, gunpower, and arms, which were carried into the country.

What a faithful ſervant was this commandant to his royal maſter? and yet he has been induced to reward him with rank, and the appointment of aid de camp to the king!!

GEORGE-TOWN, Feb. 26.

On Tueſday the firſt inſt. died, near the North-Mountain, Frederick county,——ZOLL, aged nineteen years.—His death was occaſioned by a ſlight cut in one of his feet, with an axe.—From the time of his receiving the wound, until he expired, no method could be deviſed to ſtop the bleeding—if the wound was bound up, the blood guſhed out at his mouth or noſtrils. Five brothers to the above perſon have bled to death at different periods, from the following ſimple accidents:—One received a prick with a thorn—another a ſcratch with a comb—a third, a prick with a needle—a fourth, bruiſed his cheek againſt a ſtove—and the fifth received a cut in one of his thumbs.—The father of the above perſons has had two wives, and, by each of them, ſeveral children; thoſe, who died in this ſingular manner, were all by the firſt wife. It ſhould be noted, that when they arrived at a certain age, ſeveral black ſpots were diſcernable upon their bodies. However marvellous this account may appear, our readers may rely upon its authenticity. [Win. Gaz.]

BENNINGTON; February 14.

Public clamour ſeems buſied in many parts, (as appears by newſpaper ſquibs) with the character of General Harmar: His conduct in the late unfortunate Indian expedition is ſeverely handled. A correſpondent obſerves that fame generally follows victory, and diſgrace defeat; people are apt to view the actions of the unfortunate ſoldier through their conſequences, and feeling deeply wounded by the latter, condemn the former in *toto*.

Among the advantages that will accrue to Vermont in conſequence of her acceſſion to the federal union, that of a regular eſtabliſhment of poſts will be a circumſtance extremely gratifying to the enquiring mind. By this means the intereſting concerns of our extenſive empire will be conſtantly and expeditiouſly conveyed to us, and domeſtic felicity heightened by an eaſy communication with diſtant friends. It will doubtleſs be deemed a matter worthy attention to bring the mail from Canada through Vermont. An office may be eſtabliſhed at Burlingtonbay, from whence to Bennington the poſt will ride through a fertile country, the population of which advances perhaps equal to any part of America.

The preſent winter exhibits favorable proſpects to Vermont: emigration is truly great: more than double the number of families are moving daily than was even ſeen among us before. The plentiful harveſts of laſt year will afford an abundant ſupply to the induſtrious emigrant, while the labour of his hands will augment the value of an extenſive, fertile country. Attention to agriculture and manufactures in Vermont, together with her acceſſion to the union, will give a freſh ſpring to commerce, conſequently encreaſe our circulating medium, and diffuſe rewards to induſtry in every direction throughout the ſtate.

The federal bird extends her well plum'd wing
Millions unborn her foſtering care ſhall ſing.

WINDSOR, *(Vermont,)* Feb. 2.

Lately died at Montreal, Capt. James Munroe, of Connecticut. His death was occaſioned by a wound in his right breaſt, which had been improperly treated, or rather wholly neglected for ſeveral months. He had conſtantly refuſed to inform his ſurgeon how he received his wound: On being informed by him that he was dying, and again deſired to tell how he was wounded, he replied, "Although I was villain enough to deſerve it, I am not ſo deſtitute of honor as to betray the man who gave it."

BOSTON, Feb. 19.

Yeſterday it was determined in the houſe of repreſentatives, that the undivided two thirds of the Geneſee lands, ſhould revert to the Commonwealth. It was alſo reſolved, to ſell the ſaid lands, and a joint committee was appointed to determine their value and ſituation.

NEW-YORK, March 3.

On the 22d. February, came on before the hon. the Supreme Judicial Court of Maſſachuſetts, at Boſton, the trial of Edmund Freeman, Printer of the Boſton Herald of Freedom, on the charge of publiſhing a libel againſt John Gardner, Eſq. After a very fair and candid inveſtigation, the caſe was committed to a reſpectable jury, who brought in their verdict, not guilty. "During the trial, (ſays a Boſton paper) the Hon. Court were in their Scarlet Robes, attended by a vaſt concourſe of citizens." This trial, it is ſaid, was the firſt for a libel ever had in that part of the United States.

On the 24th ult. was to come on by aſſignment in the Maſſachuſetts houſe of Repreſentatives, an intereſting queſtion on the petition of the Portland convention preferred to the Legiſlature ſome few years ſince, whether it is expedient that the Province of Maine ſhould be ſeparated from the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts, and become a ſeparate ſovereign ſtate by itſelf.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 3.

THE patriotic army are all fugitives, except the column with Gen. Koehler. Gen. Schoenfeldt, who commanded the centre column in the front of Namur, retreated acroſs the Meuſe on the 22d ult. in the greateſt diſorder, without even being attacked by the enemy; his column was thrown into great confuſion: He immediately demanded his diſmiſſion, and obtained it, without being called to account for his conduct.

Thus far you may gueſs how matters ſtood with him and his oppoſite neighbours. The Auſtrians taking their advantage, entered Namur without the leaſt oppoſition. Gen. Koehler's retreat was maſterly, and does him great honor. He took his rout from Bouvens to Mons, where he received the appointment of commander in chief of the army, and immediately endeavored to collect the fugitives of Schoenfeldt's column together, but too late. The greater part of the dragoons were gone off with their horſes; the infantry of courſe, followed their example, who arrived here in the greateſt confuſion. They went in large bodies to the town houſe, and demanded paſſes, which being refuſed, they inſtantly fired at the magiſtrates through the windows. They were then obliged to comply, to prevent worſe conſequences. The mob, at the ſame time aſſembled, broke into, and took from the ſeveral magazines and ſtore houſes, of the ſtate all they contained; and luckily for the inhabitants they amuſed themſelves ſo, or numbers of other houſes would have been pillaged and deſtroyed by thoſe wretches: Such was the ſcene in Bruſſels for 24 hours. Much more was to be feared from thoſe people than the Auſtrians: however, the town was yeſterday reſtored to its former tranquility, by the arrival of the Auſtrians, who were received by the people with great marks of reſpect, and amidſt the repeated acclamations and ſhouts of VIVE LEOPOLD!

MADRID, November 15.

Our fears of a war with the Moors are happily on the point of being diſpelled, as, owing to the reiterated advances of the Emperor of Morocco, peace between him and our court is nearly, if not quite concluded. Conceſſions will be made on both ſides, and the preſent from Spain, which was formerly but 200,000 piaſters (and not 500,000, as was reported) is to be encreaſed.

Philadelphia, March 9.

Letter from MR. PINTARD, the Conſul of the United States, at Madeira.

Madeira, January 23d. 1791.

SIR,

I BEG leave to inform you, that the government of this Iſland, have prohibited the importation of *Train-Oil* from America;—which has hitherto been an article of ſome conſiderable import, particularly from the Eaſtern ſtates.——I thought it proper to give you this information, that the Merchants throughout the United States might be informed of it.——I have the honor to be &c.

JOHN M. PINTARD.

WILLIAM BARRY GROVES, Eſq. is elected member of the ſecond Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, for Wilmington Diſtrict, N. Carolina.

By the laſt London papers it appears, that oppoſition to the miniſter, is left in the minority by 134 members, on a motion to have the papers produced reſpecting the Spaniſh convention. The numbers for the motion were 124
Againſt it 258
Majority for the Miniſter 134.

The Hon. JAMES WILSON, is empowered by the Houſe of Aſſemby (unanimouſly) to reviſe and digeſt in proper form the laws of this commonwealth; to receive an adequate compenſation therefor.

A correſpondent obſerves that an appointment thus honorably obtained, muſt give pleaſure to every friend of the country, eſpecially as it is conferred on a character ſo confeſſedly competent to the execution of the important truſt.

A Society for the promotion of Agriculture, Manufactures and Arts, has lately been inſtituted in the ſtate of New-York, and the following officers elected.

Hon. *Robert R. Livingſton*, Preſident.
Hon. *John Sloſs Hobart*, Vice-Preſident.
John McKeſſon, *Samuel L. Mitchell*, } Eſq'rs, Secretaries.
Alexander Macomb, Eſq. Treaſurer.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Brig	Ann,	Glover,	Madeira.
Schooner	Alexandria,	Stewart,	Aux-Caves.
	Thomas,	Stratton,	Virginia.
	Eagle,	Barran,	——.
Sloop	Richmond,	Block,	Richmond.
	Fanny,	Walker,	Virginia.
	Nancy,	Hilton,	ditto.
	Willingmaid,	Harden,	Wilmington.

☞ *Public Securities as in our laſt.*

Speculation in the Funds appears to be at a ſtand: In proportion as our public affairs approximate to the point of ſtability, the variations in the prices of Securities will leſſen—and very ſhortly the only difference between *paper* and *ſpecie* will be the per cent. allowance for tranſacting the buſineſ of ſales and transfers.

☞ The Speculation ſigned "One of the People"—though lengthy is not intereſting.

ADVERTISEMENT.

☞ Reſpecting the numerous complaints received, on the failure of the *Gazette of the United States*, the Editor would inform his ſubſcribers, that ſince the firſt of January laſt, the Mail has been carried from this city to Baltimore, on *horſe-back*, and lately the road to New-York has been ſo bad, that the ſame regulation has been adopted on that route: The mercantile intereſt being conſidered as the principal ſupport of the Poſt-Office, its accommodation, in expediting the Mail, has given riſe to this arrangement—Meantime the Stages, Eaſt and South, have plied as uſual; and the Papers deſtined to Baltimore, and the ſouthward of that City, have been regularly and punctually diſpatched by *them*: The badneſs of the roads to the eaſtward, has ſometimes prevented the Stage from this city, reaching Powles'-Hook, in ſeaſon, to have the papers taken by the Stage bound to Boſton: The public diſpatches frequently occupy the greateſt part of the Mail-Portmanteaus, and the impoſſibility of tranſporting on *horſe-back*, thoſe of a ſufficient ſize to contain the letters, public diſpatches, and the *newspapers*, all at the ſame time, often occaſions the detention of the *latter* at the poſt-office, for many days, after they are left there to be tranſmitted.

The foregoing are the only reaſons that the Editor can aſſign for the recent diſappointments, having never failed in a ſingle inſtance to have the Papers prepared in ſeaſon.

As the original deſign of this publication was to diffuſe information to all parts of the Union from the ſeat of government, as from a common centre, and the paper has received very general approbation, and a more extenſive circulation than perhaps any other Newspaper ever publiſhed in America—the Editor hopes the preſent interruption will be ſo temporary, as not to exhauſt the patience of his ſubſcribers.

INDIA SALES, at Salem.

At the STORE of
ELIAS HASKETT DERBY, Eſq.
On TUESDAY the 5th of APRIL next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. will commence the ſale, by AUCTION, of the

Cargo of the Brig HENRY,

Lately arrived from BENGAL, MADRAS, and ISLE of FRANCE; Conſiſting of a large and valuable aſſortment of

INDIA GOODS.

As follows—viz.

Bengal.
- BAFTAS, Sannas, and Caſſas, } White Cloths, proper for Shirting, or Sheeting.
- Dureas—or ſtriped Muſlins.
- Durea Chintz, or painted ſtriped do.
- Chintz, a great variety.
- Striped Cottons,
- Jagrenant Muſlins.
- Ditto Ditto Handkerchiefs.
- Ginghams,
- Blue Cotton Handkerchiefs.

Madras.
- Long Cloths, of a ſuperior quality, ſuitable for ſhirting.
- Madras Patches, beautifully figured.
- Camboys, or blue and white ſtriped Cottons.
- Moreas, or plain white Cloths.
- Madras Cambricks.
- Ditto Ditto Handkerchiefs, with borders.
- Book Muſlins.
- Ditto Ditto Handkerchiefs, a great variety.

- A quantity of China Silk Handkerchiefs.
- A quantity of Oſtrich Feathers.
- Surat Cotton, 23 bales.
- Indigo, of the Iſle of France, of a ſuperior quality.
- An aſſortment of fine Wines of the Cape of Good Hope.
- Raiſins of do.
- A quantity of India Shirts and Trowſers, for Sailors' wear.

To the above will be added, a great variety of other Goods, *which are not enumerated. Alſo,*

100 Caſks Raiſins, 75 Cheſts Bohea Tea, 30 Ditto Hyſon, 30 ditto Souchong, } of the beſt qualities.

The Goods may be viewed a few days previous to the ſale.

W. P BARTLETT and CO. *Auctioneers.*

Salem, Feb. 21, 1791.

This day is publiſhed,

By Carey, Stewart, and Co.

No. 22, in FRONT-STREET,

The American Muſeum,

FOR FEBRUARY, 1791.

Contents in our next.

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the subject of a MINT.

(CONCLUDED.)

IT is conceived that the weight of the cent may be eleven penny weight, which will about correspond with the value of the copper and the expence of the coinage. This will be to conform to the rule of intrinsic value, as far as regard to the convenient size of the coins will permit; and the deduction of the expence of coinage in this case will be the more proper, as the copper coins, which have been current hitherto, have passed till lately for much more than their intrinsic value. Taking the weight, as has been suggested, the size of the cent may be nearly that of the piece herewith transmitted, which weighs 10dwt. 11grs. 10m. Two thirds of the diameter of the cent will suffice for the diameter of the half cent.

It may perhaps be thought expedient, according to general practice, to make the copper coinage an object of profit; but where this is done to any considerable extent, it is hardly possible to have effectual security against counterfeits. This consideration, concurring with the soundness of the principle of preserving the intrinsic value of the money of a country, seems to outweigh the consideration of profit.

The foregoing suggestions, respecting the sizes of the several coins, are made on the supposition, that the legislature may think fit to regulate this matter: perhaps, however, it may be judged not unadviseable to leave it to executive discretion.

With regard to the proposed size of the cent, it is to be confessed, that it is rather greater than might be wished, if it could with propriety and safety be made less: and should the value of copper continue to decline, as it has done for some time past, it is very questionable, whether it will long remain alone a fit metal for money. This has led to a consideration of the expediency of uniting a small proportion of silver with the copper, in order to be able to lessen the bulk of the inferior coins. For this, there are precedents in several parts of Europe. In France, the composition, which is called billion, has consisted of one part silver and four parts copper; according to which proportion, a cent might contain seventeen grains; defraying out of the material the expence of coinage. The conveniency of size is a recommendation of such a species of coin; but the secretary is deterred from proposing it, by the apprehension of counterfeits.—The effect of so small a quantity of silver, in, comparatively so large a quantity of copper, could easily be imitated by a mixture of other metals of little value, and the temptation to doing it would not be inconsiderable.

The devices of the coins are far from being matters of indifference, as they may be made the vehicles of useful impressions. They ought therefore to be emblematical, but without losing sight of simplicity. The fewer sharp points and angles there are, the less will be the loss by wearing. The secretary thinks it best, on this head, to confine himself to these concise and general remarks.

The last point to be discussed, respects the currency of foreign coins—

The abolition of this, in proper season, is a necessary part of the system contemplated for the national coinage. But this, it will be expedient to defer, till some considerable progress has been made in preparing substitutes for them. A gradation may therefore be found most convenient.

The foreign coins may be suffered to circulate, precisely upon their present footing, for one year after the mint shall have commenced its operations. The privilege may then be continued for another year to the gold coins of Portugal, England and France, and to the silver coins of Spain. And these may still be permitted to be current, for one year more, at the rates allowed to be given for them at the mint; after the expiration of which the circulation of all foreign coins to cease.

The monies, which will be paid into the treasury, during the first year, being recoined, before they are issued anew, will afford a partial substitute before any interruption is given to the pre-existing supplies of circulation. The revenues of the succeeding year, and the coins which will be brought to the mint, in consequence of the discontinuance of their currency, will materially extend the substitute, in the course of that year, and its extension will be so far encreased, during the third year, by the facility of procuring the remaining species to be recoined, which will arise from the diminution of their current values, as probably to enable the dispensing wholly with the circulation of the foreign coins, after that period. The progress which the currency of bank-bills, will be likely to have made, during the same time, will also afford a substitute of another kind.

This arrangement, besides avoiding a sudden stagnation of circulation, will cause a considerable proportion of whatever loss may be incident to the establishment, in the first instance, to fall, as it ought to do, upon the government, and will probably tend to distribute the remainder of it more equally among the community.

It may nevertheless be adviseable, in addition to the precautions here suggested, to repose a discretionary authority in the President of the United States, to continue the currency of the Spanish dollar, at a value corresponding with the quantity of fine silver contained in it, beyond the period above mentioned for the cessation of the circulation of the foreign coins. It is possible that an exception in favor of this particular species of coin may be found expedient; and it may tend to obviate inconveniences, if there be a power to make the exception in a capacity to be exerted when the period shall arrive.

The Secretary for the department of State, in his report to the House of Representatives, on the subject of establishing a uniformity in the weights, measures and coins of the United States, has proposed that the weight of the dollar should correspond with the unit of weight. This was done on the supposition, that it would require but a very small addition to the quantity of metal, which the dollar, independently of the object he had in view, ought to contain; in which he was guided by the resolution of the 8th of August, 1786—fixing the dollar at 375 grains and 64 hundredths of a grain.

Taking this as the proper standard of the dollar, a small alteration for the sake of incorporating so systematic an idea would appear desirable. But if the principles which have been reasoned from, in this report, are just, the execution of that idea becomes more difficult. It would certainly not be adviseable to make on that account, so considerable a change in the money unit, as would be produced by the addition of five grains of silver to the proper weight of the dollar, without a proportional augmentation of its relative value. And to make such an augmentation would be to abandon the advantage of preserving the identity of the dollar, or to speak more accurately, of having the proposed one received and considered, as a mere substitute for the present.

The end may however be obtained without either of those inconveniencies, by encreasing the proportion of alloy in the silver coins. But this would destroy the uniformity, in that respect, between the gold and silver coins. It remains therefore to elect which of the two systematic ideas shall be pursued or relinquished. And it may be remarked, that it will be more easy to convert the present silver coins into the proposed ones, if these last have the same, or nearly the same proportion of alloy, than if they have less.

The organization of the mint yet remains to be considered.

This relates to the persons to be employed, and to the services which they are respectively to perform. It is conceived that there ought to be

A director of the mint, to have the general superintendance of the business.

An assay master, or assayer, to receive the metals brought to the mint, ascertain their fineness, and deliver them to be coined,

A master coiner, to conduct the making of the coins.

A cashier, to receive and pay them out.

An auditor, to keep and adjust the accounts of the mint.

Clerks, as many as the directors of the mint shall deem necessary, to assist the different officers.

Workmen, as many as may be found requisite.

A porter.

In several of the European mints, there are various other officers, but the foregoing are those only, who appear to be indispensable. Persons in the capacity of clerks will suffice instead of the others, with the advantage of greater economy.

The number of workmen is left indefinite, because, at certain times, it is requisite to have more than at others. They will, however, never be numerous. The expence of the establishment, in an ordinary year, will probably be from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars.

The remedy for errors in the weight and alloy of the coins must necessarily form a part in the system of a mint; and the manner of applying it will require to be regulated. The following account is given of the practice in England, in this particular.

A certain number of pieces are taken promiscuously out of every fifteen pounds of gold coined at the mint, which is deposited for safe keeping in a strong box called the pix. This box, from time to time, is opened in the presence of the lord chancellor, the officers of the treasury, and others; and portions are selected from the pieces of each coinage, which are melted together, and the mass assayed by a jury of the company of goldsmiths. If the imperfection and deficiency both in the fineness and weight, fall short of a sixth of a carat, or 40 grains of pure gold upon a pound of standard, the master of the mint is held excusable; because it is supposed that no workman can reasonably be answerable for greater exactness. The expediency of some similar regulation seems to be manifest.

ALL WHICH IS HUMBLY SUBMITTED,
ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

LAWS OF THE UNION.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

AT THE THIRD SESSION,

Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, on Monday the sixth of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

An ACT fixing the Time of the next annual Meeting of CONGRESS.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That after the third day of March next, the first annual meeting of Congress shall be on the fourth Monday of October next.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, MARCH SECOND, 1791.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

Deposited among the Rolls in the Office of the Secretary of State.
THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

An ACT supplementary to the act, entitled "An Act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the subscriptions to the stock of the Bank of the United States, as provided by the act, intituled, "An act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States," shall not be opened until the first Monday in July next.

And be it further enacted, That so much of the first payment as by the said act is directed to be in the six per cent. certificates of the United States, may be deferred until the first Monday in January next."

And be it further enacted, That no person, corporation, or body politic, except in behalf of the United States, shall, for the space of three months after the said first Monday in July next, subscribe in any one day, for more than thirty shares.

And be it further enacted, That every subscriber shall, at the time of subscribing, pay into the hands of the persons who shall be appointed to receive the same, the specie proportion required by the said act to be then paid. And if any such subscriber shall fail to make any of the future payments, he shall forfeit the sum so by him first paid, for the use of the corporation.

And be it further enacted, That such part of the public debt, including the assumed debt, as is funded at an interest of three per cent. may be paid to the bank, in like manner with the debt funded at six per cent. computing the value of the former at one half the value of the latter, and reserving to the subscribers who shall have paid three per cent. stock, the privilege of redeeming the same with six per cent. stock, at the above rate of computation, at any time before the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three; unless the three per cent. stock shall have been previously disposed of by the directors.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, MARCH SECOND, 1791.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States*

Deposited among the Rolls in the Office of the Secretary of State.
THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

An ACT to explain and amend an Act, intituled "An Act making further Provision for the Payment of the Debts of the United States."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the duty of one cent per pound, laid by the act "making further provision for the payment of the debts of the United States," on bar and other lead, shall be deemed and taken to extend to all manufactures wholly of lead, or in which lead is the chief article, which shall hereafter be brought into the United States, from any foreign port or place.

And be it further enacted, That the duty of seven and a half per cent. ad valorem, laid by the act aforesaid, on chintzes and colored calicoes, shall be deemed and taken to extend to all printed, stained and colored goods, or manufactures of cotton, or of linen, or of both, which hereafter shall be brought into the United States from any foreign port or place.

Provided always, That nothing in this act shall in any wise affect the true construction or meaning of the act aforesaid, in relation to any of the above described articles brought into the United States before the passing of this act.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, MARCH SECOND, 1791.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States*

Deposited among the Rolls in the Office of the Secretary of State.
THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

☞ *A few copies of the CONSTITUTION of the United States, printed with Notes, may be had of the Editor.*

PHILADELPHIA, February 24th, 1791.

PROPOSALS

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION, A

COLLECTION of STATE PAPERS,

INTENDED AS MATERIALS FOR

AN HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

By EBENEZER HAZARD, A. M.

IN this collection will be contained the CHARTERS of the several states which now compose the UNION;—the Records of the UNITED COLONIES of NEW-ENGLAND;—Royal Instructions to COLONIAL GOVERNORS;—EXTRACTS from PUBLIC RECORDS;—and other authentic Documents tending to elucidate our History.

The design of this compilation was intimated to Congress, and honored with their approbation.—On the 20th July, 1778, their committee, to whom his memorial was referred, reported it as their "Opinion, that Mr. *Hazard's* undertaking is laudable and deserves the public patronage and encouragement, as being productive of public utility;" Whereupon they "Resolved, That it be recommended to the Governors, Presidents, and Executive Powers of the several states in the union, to assist Mr. *Hazard*, and give facility to his labors; and that for this purpose he be admitted to an inspection of public records, and be furnished without expence with copies of such papers as he may judge will conduce to the valuable end he hath in view.

He was, of consequence, admitted to the inspection and use both of public records, and the collections made by individuals, from whence this compilation (much the largest he has ever met with on the subject, and, he flatters himself, the largest ever made in America) was formed. It has since met the approbation of many eminent characters, and even in its manuscript state, has facilitated the settlement of some important controversies.

The compiler cannot suppress the following letter from the honorable the Secretary of State, to whose inspection part of the compilation was submitted, as it contains so flattering and respectable a testimony in favor of the importance of the work.

"*Philadelphia, February* 18, 1791.

SIR,

I return you the two volumes of Records, with thanks for the opportunity of looking into them:—they are curious Monuments of the Infancy of our country. I learn with great satisfaction that you are about committing to the Press the valuable Historical and State Papers you have been so long collecting. Time and accident are committing daily havoc on the originals deposited in our public offices: the late war has done the work of centuries in this business: the lost cannot be recovered; but let us save what remains; not by vaults and locks, which fence them from the public eye and use in consigning them to the waste of time, but by such a multiplication of copies as shall place them beyond the reach of accident; this being the tendency of your undertaking, be assured there is no one who wishes it a more complete success than, SIR,

Your most obedient and most humble Servant,

THOMAS JEFFERSON."

MR. HAZARD.

CONDITIONS.

I. The Work to be published in numbers, each containing 160 pages, large quarto:—A number to be delivered every three months.

II. On delivery of the first Number, payment to be made for the first and second, and afterwards for each Number as delivered (except the last) so that the price of one Number will be constantly in advance. The very great expence attending so large a work, at the same time that it renders this condition absolutely necessary, will be a sufficient apology to the candid for its insertion.

III. The price to Subscribers will be *one Dollar* for each number. It is supposed that the Work will probably be comprised in eight Numbers, forming two handsome Volumes, in large quarto, printed on a neat Type and good paper.

IV. To those who choose to subscribe for the Work in *Volumes*, the price will be *Four Dollars and a Quarter of a Dollar*, for each Volume, in boards.

V. The collection will be put to the Press as soon as there shall be a sufficient number of subscriptions to justify an hope that the expences will be defrayed.

☞ *Those who receive Subscriptious* will please *transmit accounts of the numbers obtained to* Thomas Dobson, *No.* 41, *Second-street, Philadelphia, by the first of May next.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received in Portsmouth, (N. H) by Jeremiah Libbey; Boston, Thomas & Andrews; Worcester, Isaiah Thomas; Hartford, Thomas Hildrup; New-Haven, Isaac Beers; New-London, Timothy Green; Newport, (R. I.) Jacob Richardson; Providence, John Carter; New-York, Hodge, Allen & Campbell; Albany, Abraham G. Lansing; Philadelphia, Thomas Dobson, and Hazard & Addoms; Wilmington, (Delaware) Frederick Craig; Baltimore, I. Holmes; Alexandria, Joshua Merriman; Norfolk, Mr. Lindsey; Fredericksburgh, Callender and Henderson; Petersburgh, John Grammer; Richmond, Augustine Davis; Newbern, (N. C.) F. X. Martin; Wilmington, John Bradley; Charleston, (S. C.) William P. Young.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Somerset County, ss.

BY virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of CHRISTOPHER BEEKMAN, I have levied on, and seized that valuable house and lot of land, situate on the north side of the Main Street, in Princeton, now in possession of Adam Shaw, and known by sign of the College; it is an excellent stand for a public house, and has been occupied in that way for many years. All the above mentioned premises will be exposed to sale, on Thursday the tenth day of March next, between the hours of twelve and five in the afternoon of said day, of which all persons concerned will please take notice. WILLIAM WALLACE, *Sheriff.*

Western Precinct, 18th February, 1791.

PROPOSALS

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A COLLECTION OF

MISCELLANEOUS ESSAYS,

Partly original, and partly already published,

Written by MATHEW CAREY.

CONDITIONS.

I. THE Work shall contain 200 pages; be printed on the finest writing paper; and be elegantly bound, edge rolled and lettered.

II. Price to subscribers *two thirds of a dollar*, to be paid on the delivery of the book.

III. The work shall be put to the press as soon as 250 copies are subscribed for.

IV. The subscribers names shall be prefixed.

☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by CAREY, STEWART, and Co. and all the other Booksellers in Philadelphia; also, by the different gentlemen throughout the United States, who supply subscribers with the American Museum.

Philadelphia, Feb. 23, 1791.